

News-SOCIAL Letter ACTION

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Search For A Policy

"It is clear that the United Nations are defeated in Korea," said Herbert Hoover on December 20. This was one of the premises of his speech advocating withdrawal of American forces from Asia and withholding of them from Europe, and the intention "to preserve for the world this Western Hemisphere Gibraltar of Western civilization."

Now this premise is by no means clear. United Nations forces have reversed the situation military, whether permanently or not remains to be seen. Efforts are being made to bring an end to the Korean war. While it is difficult to judge the present mind of the Western world, it seems probable that a "cease-fire" agreement will be negotiated on the basis of restoring the status quo prior to June 25. The most difficult issue is likely to be Red China's insistence on admission to the United Nations as a condition of armistice.

If the United States maintains the position explicitly enunciated before the end of 1951, this condition could be added to. For there appears to be little opposition from any other quarter.

But the position the United States will take is scarcely predictable now. There has never been a time, at least since the 1800's and 1860's, when American policy was so confused and so full of conflict. These present remarks are not intended to debate the merits of one position as against another, but rather to point out some significant factors in the situation and the reaction of some important political analysts respecting them.

There is, for one thing, an interesting contradiction within the Republican opposition. One proposal is to withdraw from Korea, establish a defense line to include Formosa, Japan and the Philippines and give little or no help to Europe. This is Mr. Hoover's explicit proposal, and apparently that of the leaders of the party in the Senate — Taft and Wherry. On the other hand, strong pressure is being brought by others upon the Administration to "release" the Nationalists under Chiang so they can mount an invasion of China with our aid. This position, intentionally, ignores the fact that Mr. Truman sent the Seventh Fleet to stand between Formosa and the mainland of China not to bottle up Chiang's forces but to prevent Communist China from completing its victory over the Nationalists in the invasion of Formosa.

The same kind of contradiction is obvious within the ranks of the Administration. And here it is more serious, for it is upon the leadership of the Administration that responsibility for a positive and consistent policy rests.

The able Washington correspondent of the New York Times, James Reston, pointed out in an article in the Times (January 31), that the policy of the State Department has been completely reversed with respect to Asia within the year. Last January "Acheson was ridiculing the Chinese Nationalists in public" and

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Brannan Pleads For Point Four

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, whose identification with the controversial "Brannan Plan" of farm subsidies has served to overshadow in the minds of many people his important contribution to agriculture, told the annual meeting of Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities recently that while the United Nations, including the United States, have recognized the necessity for military power and are determined to exercise effective force as long as necessary, military force is but a temporary expedient, not the ultimate answer. The real answer to Communist aggression must come from giving the peoples of threatened lands hope.

Communism, said Mr. Brannan, is not the basic trouble, but a symptom of an older, deeper disease.

Communist leaders capitalize upon the misery, the wants and the unrest that have long existed. Propaganda-wise, they pretend that they are not merely *against* something but *for* something better. And they have convinced millions of people that this is so. That is the meaning of the post-war Communist gains in Europe, the meaning of their success in China, and their near-success in Korea.

In Asia where most peasants turn over to the landlord from 50 to 75 per cent of what they produce while they and their families live in abject poverty, Communists are spreading the word that the land is to be divided up. "Join with us," they say, "and the land you farm will be yours. Help us overthrow the present authorities and you will immediately be a landowner. This is the only way you can ever hope to have your own farm." Only too late do they discover that this so-called land reform consists of transferring the land from feudal landlords to a feudal government. (For verification see "When the Communists Came to Chuang," *Reader's Digest*, January, 1951).

Among half the world's people, says Mr. Brannan, the misery of the peasant is a basic obstacle to peace because it provides the soil in which Communism or some other form of totalitarianism breeds. The struggle between freedom and totalitarianism is at a critical point in Asia and the outcome there is of critical importance for the entire world. More than half the world's people live in that continent and eight out of every ten of them are peasants, most of whom live in poverty. Few own as much as four acres of land. Their tools are primitive. They

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Yale Summer School Of Alcohol Studies

The 1951 Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies has been announced to begin at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., on Monday, July 9. The school will conclude on Friday, August 3.

The program will consist of lectures, seminars, workshops and clinics and will be divided into two parts. Part I, the first half of the session, will be the same for all students. This portion of the course is designed to provide an integrated background of fundamental knowledge requisite for all who are concerned with any aspect of alcohol problems. Part II, the second half of the course, provides various curricula for groups of students whose primary interests lie in special fields of activity — education, treatment, social work, and so forth.

The object of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies is to make the findings of scientific research available for application to the problems of alcohol in the community. The curriculum is intended to serve the needs of persons engaged in professions and activities in which a thorough grounding in the facts about alcohol will be of direct usefulness, such as teachers, school administrators, physicians, psychologists, workers in public health and law enforcement, clergymen and denominational workers, personnel officers, welfare workers. Persons with experience in these lines will be received for admissions. Others must have a college education or its equivalent.

The department of Social Welfare has cooperated with state and area mission and educational boards to provide scholarships for a small number of Disciples who will agree to serve as resource leaders in their respective areas. Persons interested should write to James A. Crain, Department of Social Welfare, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

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A Crime In The Name Of Sport

(Editorial, *Indianapolis News*, February 15, 1951.)

At least a million Hoosiers last night saw a world championship prize-fight over television. For most of them it was their first.

They saw two athletes swing at each other's jaws and stomachs like savages; they heard 15,000 fellow Americans roar a sickening tribute to brutality.

They saw a man stupefied by head blows stagger around the ring; out of his head, out of his mind, lunging around with his head bobbing like a cork in a shimmering stream as a champion sought to give that final roundhouse that would knock him insensible.

Before the fight, during the fight and after it was over they heard the announcer refer to "the greatest spectacle in the world of sports."

Use of that last word — sport — was completely nauseating.

Prize-fighting never has been and never will be a sport. *The News* has said editorially repeatedly that it is nothing but legalized murder, if not of the victim, then of his brain.

When Jake LaMotta was permitted to go into the 13th round unsound of mind, unsound, of body, wobbling and with a mentality that didn't know whether it was 10 o'clock or the Fourth of July, the "sport" showed its true colors. It is a throwback to the Cromagnon man.

On this same page are the pairings for the Marion County high school basketball tournament. On other pages are those for the entire state. This glorious Hoosier sport is dear to the hearts of *The News* staff members. We believe sincerely that the tremendous growth of the state basketball tournament has been aided materially by Bill Fox, our sports editor. We're proud of the part he has played.

So when anyone refers to prize-fighting as a "sport" we resent it. We will continue to resent it, and peg it for what it is — a degraded, inhuman barbaric stench.

Long live King Basketball and all the other wholesome sports that abound in this state and in this nation. But as for prize-fighting — take it quickly to a city garbage plant!

P. S. A GI in Korea got less than \$3 for fighting last night. Robinson and LaMotta divided \$86,000.

Washington Round-Up

UMST. The great conscription debate will be heard in Congress during March. The Universal Military Service and Training Bill (S. 1) will probably be the first major legislation to be considered by the Senate. The Senate Armed Services Committee has reported a UMST bill substantially the same as the one recommended by the Department of Defense. The bill before the Senate will contain the following features:

1. Registration and induction of all young men at 18. Length of service will be 26 months, unless the draftee chooses to serve without a furlough, in which case his total service will be 24 months.

2. The UMST legislation will be permanent. Traditionally, military service legislation has a terminal date, usually two years from date of enactment.

3. Peacetime Universal Military Training is included in the bill. This is a combination training and service bill designed to meet both the emergency and to provide military training in peace-time. During the present crisis the trainee will receive 4 months of basic training and 20 to 22 months of active service. The President at his own discretion may eliminate the service feature and retain the training program when the crisis is over.

4. The total period of service is 8 years, since the 26 months of active service is to be followed by 3 to 6 years in the reserves. It should be noted that during the reserve period it is the armed forces, not Selective Service that calls men back into active service.

Army Arithmetic. The Armed Forces have set 3.5 million men as the goal for July 1, 1951. A dispute has arisen between Army officials and members of the House Armed Services Committee on the necessity for drafting 18-year-olds to meet this quota. Congressmen claim that the quota can be met from the present 19-26 year-old group. *U.S. News and World Report* (January 26, 1951) supports this view, pointing out that the goal can be reached with a margin of 469,000 men still uncalled.

Atlantic Pact and the 18 Year-Olds. Most foreign countries, including our Atlantic Pact partners, do not draft men at 18. Only England, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, of our Atlantic Pact allies, begin drafting men before 19. Italian army service starts at 21, while Belgium begins its draft at 20, and France at 19. Other Pact countries draft young men between the ages of 19 and 21. Two countries have no conscript system. Russia begins service in her conscript army at 19.

Congressional Mail Bag. Congressmen report heavy mail from home in opposition to the 18-year-old draft. As a result of this unorganized response from fathers and mothers members of Congress are studying carefully the possibility of rais-

ing the army without taking the young men.

Goodwill for Russia. Senator Brien Mahon (D. Conn.) and 20 other Senators have sponsored a resolution expressing friendship for the Russian people. A similar resolution will also be introduced in the House. While the resolution criticizes the Soviet leaders it also states that the door to peace is not closed and that it is still possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to settle their differences without resort to war. Senator Mahon is expected to introduce a companion resolution proposing that the United States spend three-fourths of its military budget for social and economic rehabilitation throughout the world. A similar bill was introduced by him in the 81st Congress and he feels that such a challenge at this time will indicate to the people of the world that there is an alternative to Communism and war. Copies of these resolutions may be had by addressing the Senator, care Senate Office Building Washington, D.C.

ECA and Point IV. Economic assistance through the Marshall Plan and Point IV seems likely to be linked with military preparations in foreign countries. As American mobilization continues it appears that military commitments will be required of countries receiving economic assistance from us. Legislation has not yet been introduced dealing with these issues, but the chance of any economic aid being voted will be determined by its affiliation with military program.

Does Stalin Back Mao? While diplomats and foreign observers are scanning Stalin's interview published in *Pravda* in which the Communist dictator warned that unless the West meets China's terms it would face eventful defeat, Edward R. Murrow, one of the most careful news analysts and commentators, told a nationwide audience in his February 19 broadcast that in his opinion Stalin was not bluffing. He pointed out that Stalin's *Pravda* statement put his prestige as Russia's dictator behind Mao Tse-tung in a way that it would be difficult to withdraw. He also pointed out that Russia and China have a treaty, the terms of which have never been published. In no other international situation has Stalin put himself squarely behind a satellite state as he has done with China. Admitting that the statement might have been made to influence negotiations, Murrow nevertheless warned against dismissing simply as another propaganda blast. Incidentally, about the same time it was reported that Mao has been missing from his familiar Peiping haunts for 20 days or more, with hints that he was in Moscow.

On Social Frontiers

Vest Losing, Says Arab Leader. The West is losing its struggle against Communism in an area extending from China to Morocco, said Abdul Rahman Azzam, secretary-general of the Arab League, in an address to the National Press Club in Washington on December 12. The Middle East is receiving a wave after wave of propaganda from both the East and the West, said the Arab leader, but genuine friendship or sympathy or understanding from either side. He added that the West tells the Arab countries that they are backward, under-developed and in need of Western tutelage and protection, while the East tells them that they are exploited, enslaved and despised by the West and should revolt against Western domination. Although they are opposed to the materialistic creed of the East they are impressed by its support of their human dignity and national aspirations. In the United States, he believes, can prevent 370,000,000 Arabs and Moslems from turning to Communism. That can be done only by the United States presenting herself to the Arab world in her true light and with moral leadership that will never sacrifice principle for expediency.

Lynching Record. The year 1950 saw only two lynchings in the United States, says the department of Record and Research of Tuskegee Institute. Seven attempted lynchings were prevented by police action. The year was also marked by improved enforcement of laws against violence. The sheriff of Dade County, Georgia and his deputy were convicted of conspiracy with a masked mob in a case where seven Negroes were flogged and were given the maximum sentence provided by law — twelve months in prison and \$1,000 fine each. In another Georgia mob killing, one member of the mob was given five years in prison, one committed suicide, and three others are awaiting trial. In another Georgia case, three men were convicted, two given life sentences and one a term of from three to five years.

Gambling Menace. The investigations of Senator Estes Kefauver and his committee continue to reveal the shocking extent to which gambling has contaminated the life of the nation. The latest exposure concerns the corrupting of basketball players in New York City College and Long Island University by New York gamblers. Just before that evidence pointed to a "take" from punch-boards from \$100,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 a year. It has long been suspected that the attempts to kill Walter Reuther, and later his brother Victor, stemmed from their efforts to block gamblers who had muscled into auto workers' earnings in the Detroit area. It is high time that veterans' organizations, certain fraternal groups, country clubs, and some churches cease to sponsor practices that are so closely linked with the criminal gangster element.

Yale Lecturer Calls Alcohol An Anesthetic

From time to time **Social Action News-Letter** receives inquiries from anxious correspondents regarding the type of teaching carried on by the Yale School of Alcohol Studies. The tone of some of these inquiries suggest that the writers are concerned lest the Yale School advocate moderate drinking, or is at least friendly to the liquor interests. While this **News-Letter** holds no brief for the Yale School of Alcohol Studies, it does seek to give its readers such facts as are available. The following adapted from **The Clipping** of the Methodist Board of Temperance speaks for itself. (Editors)

In a lecture at Yale University, Dr. Leon Greenberg, a member of the staff of the university's Laboratory of Applied Physiology, labelled alcohol an anesthetic with a depressing affect on the nervous system. The higher the concentration in the blood and the brain the greater the intoxicating or anesthetic effects.

In human beings a concentration of 0.05% (5/100 of one percent) of alcohol in the blood of the brain "affects the functioning of the uppermost portion of the brain and nervous system; that is, the centers of inhibition, restraint, judgment. The drinker takes personal and social liberties, lacks self criticism."

This statement of Dr. Greenberg is particularly enlightening since the usual standard used by police in acting against drunken drivers is a concentration of 0.15%. It appears that the driver's judgment and sense of responsibility are affected at a much lower concentration point.

"At a concentration of 0.10% the disturbance begins to descend to the motor carriers," says Dr. Greenberg. "The drinker staggers, fumbles with his keys, does not pronounce words clearly."

"At a concentration of 0.20%, the functioning of the entire motor areas of the brain and mid-brain are disturbed. He is easily angered, groans, weeps, tends to assume a horizontal position."

"At a concentration of 0.30%, the more primitive areas of the brain are affected. He is stuporous, although aware of things, has no comprehension of what he sees and hears."

"At 0.40% to 0.50% concentration, the function of the perceptive area of the brain is cut off, he is unconscious."

"At 0.60% to 0.70% concentration, the very lowest level of his brain functions are reached, those which govern breathing and heart beat. These become depressed, stop, and death ensues."

Judges Say Liquor Causes Divorce and Crime. Judge Joseph H. Silbert of Cleveland says that of the 6,000 divorce cases heard annually in that city, 90% are caused by drunkenness. Judge Edward Blythin told the trustees of the Cleveland Crime Commission that 85% of all criminal cases heard in Cleveland last year were traceable to liquor, gambling or beer. He also contended that Ohio, with its monopoly of dispensing liquor, had made itself an accomplice in major crime by making criminals for profit.

(Clipping)

There Is Still Time

Even though June 30 is only four months off there is still time to file an assurance for a displaced person or family.

There are an estimated 175,000 displaced persons still in Europe who have not yet been issued immigration visas and who are eligible for processing under the U.S. Displaced Person Act.

The federal DP Commission estimates that an additional 100,000 assurances are needed to provide resettlement for the remaining IRO refugees and to begin the program for the *Volksdeutsche* or *Expellees* (persons of German ethnic origin who are ineligible for IRO care and who, under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement of August, 1945, were expelled from eastern European countries and forced in Germany and Austria).

Assurances from American sponsors are needed to initiate the process of documentation of displaced persons for immigration to the U.S. Under the terms of the DP Act, visas can be issued only until June 30, 1951.

In the international strife and tension of these times, it is particularly fitting that in America the spirit of brotherhood among men should find practical expression in democratic action for a great cause — a cause to alleviate the plight of these people who have lost their homes and their countries.

There is also an earnest appeal to help provide homes for Protestant and Orthodox handicapped displaced persons now living and training in IRO rehabilitation centers and camps in Germany. These are the DPs who can become self-supporting if — and only if — we give them special assistance and the vocational training they will need so that they may become productive members of the communities in which they are resettled.

When the IRO camps and centers close these people will face a future of continued displacement unless we offer our help. Already the U.S. Committee for the Resettlement of the Physically Disabled, and the American Foundation for the Blind, have accepted responsibility for giving vocational training and for finding jobs for these handicapped persons.

All the voluntary agencies are participating in this program. Assurances are needed for housing, partial maintenance together with the willingness of the sponsor to assist the rehabilitation agencies in making these handicapped persons self-sufficient.

The department of social welfare has a blanket assurance with CWS for 100 *Volksdeutsche* families. Assurances may be filed for these people until June, 1952.

R. E. M.

For A Policy . . .

(Cont'd. from P. 1, Col. 1, 2)

trying to win the Communists away from Soviet control by gestures of sympathy. "Now Mr. Acheson is all for giving more help" to Chiang and urging a policy of sanctions against Red China. Walter Lippmann in his column of February 4 attributes this reversal to Acheson's effort to trade policy for time. And he feels that the present confusion will continue as long as we have a Secretary of State, who, in the words of Mr. Lippmann, must appease his personal enemies — one might add his political enemies as well.

Another aspect of the confusion in the policy of the Administration is its insistence, as of recent date, that the United Nations brand Red China as an aggressor on the ground, for one thing, that we must show the world that the UN will treat a big aggressor like it treats a little one. But as Mr. Lippmann remarks again, this means that the UN is committed in principle to the same kind of action against the Chinese Communists that it is taking against Korean Communists. However, in order to win support for the resolution branding China as an aggressor, the United States agreed to the almost unanimous mind of other member nations that such action was not contemplated.

If one seeks the reasons for this confusion, they are obviously many, not the least of which is the intrinsic difficulties of the situation itself which admit of no clear and simple policy. But certainly one source is the weight assigned to the military as against the political factors involved in resisting Communism. The attack of North Koreans and of the Chinese has thrown greater weight on this factor. As a result the political considerations which were obvious in the Administration policy a year ago have all been abandoned.

In this respect the attack of the Republican opposition has been given support by events. For the basic position of Senator Knowland and Congressman Judd, to mention two of the stalwarts, has been all the while to ignore the political considerations in the struggle and concentrate on the military. Although generally agreed that the military factor should be the decisive, if not the exclusive one, Republican strategy is divided over the issue of isolationism, whether America should seek military security by building defenses for the Western Hemisphere alone.

As a consequence of America's shift toward military as against political considerations, the political picture in other lands has taken on significant changes also.

In China, according to R. P. Martin writing from Seoul for the Overseas News Agency (*Louisville Courier-Journal*, Nov. 18), the struggle which has been going on within China over whether Communism there is to be national on the pattern of Tito's Yugoslavia, or international in the

Relief Supplies Still Needed

Sheets, pillowcases, blankets, clothing, shoes and other items are still needed by Church World Service in its ministry to refugees.

Church World Service is extending its service to war-devastated Korea where hundreds of thousands of people are homeless due to the war and the destruction of their cities and villages. Many of these are Christians and many of the Christians are Protestants. Relief agencies are taxed to the limit to meet elemental human needs in order to save lives.

Supplies may be shipped prepaid to the department of social welfare marked for *general relief* where they will be repacked and sent to an agency collection center.

Also, supplies from the Southern and Eastern part of the U.S. may be sent prepaid to Church World Service Center, New Windsor, Maryland. (The warehouse in New York has been discontinued and CWS is using the facilities of the Brethren Service Center at New Windsor.)

The average cost of processing, packing and overseas shipment is eight cents for every pound of goods handled. Therefore, send *under separate cover* at least enough money to cover this expense.

Another caution! Be sure that the clothing is clean, mended, buttons sewed on, zippers in, and that it has some degree of wearing quality in it.

R. E. M.

sense that it is subjected to Soviet domination, has been won by the latter. As a result the influence of Mao, who has been a nationalist, has been undermined by such leaders as Li Li-san and Liu Shao-chi, and China has been thrown decisively into the Russian orbit.

In Asia generally America seems to have lost prestige and confidence. Mr. Lippmann, in the column already mentioned, points out that the American resolution branding Red China in the UN did nothing so well as to demonstrate that in all Asia we have three allies — the Philippines, Thailand and Formosa. And Doris Fleson, writing from Lake Success during the debate on this resolution, reported that while the United States seems to have the votes "what it does not have is the confidence of its Allies."

In Europe the same unfortunate lack of confidence in our leadership is manifest in many ways. Britain differs with us on a policy toward China. France reluctantly acquiesces in our insistence on a re-armed Germany. And Western Germany apparently wants no arms in the first place. Perhaps it is time for us to re-examine our position.

W. W. S.

Brannan Pleads For . . .

(Cont'd. from P. 1, Col. 3)

are completely dependent upon the landlord — politically, socially, economically.

"The greatest thing we have to export is hope," said Mr. Brannan, "hope based on experience in democracy . . . As a result of the American experiment we know that man is capable of self-government that his inherent rights are truly attainable, that the dignity of the individual can and must be respected."

The landless peasant must be given some incentive if he is to support democratic institutions. He will not be greatly impressed by irrigation projects and other improvements when the land improved is not his own. Point Four is designed to aid governments to institute real land reforms. He must be made to know that in 1900 about a third of our farms were tenant-operated, that tenantry, which went up to 42 per cent in 1930 as a result of war-inflated land prices followed by depression, has now been reduced to less than 28 percent. We must work harder to tell the story of what government has done for the farmer, what has been accomplished by the government to make farm credit available, its support of the family-type farm, public insurance against ruinous crop failures, encouragement of marketing and purchasing cooperatives and federal assistance to electric and telephone cooperative organizations.

The peasants should be told, too, of the contribution American democracy has made to agriculture in other lands, of our technical collaboration with other American republics, our assistance to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, of the help given to China in 1948 whereby an estimated million tenants in one province alone were benefited directly through debt reduction and land purchase programs put into effect by a joint Chinese-American commission on rural reconstruction. They should also be told that in Japan, under United States military occupation, a land reform has been put into effect that has enabled more than three million farmers, over half the total, to obtain land. About 90 percent of Japanese farmers now own the land they till.

The Point Four program is not limited to agriculture, but it can be made to contribute materially to meeting the needs of the peasants even in such projects as irrigation and flood control, by seeing to it that the land to be irrigated is owned by its cultivators, by developing agricultural cooperatives, agricultural credit systems.

J. A. C.

You Can Do Something! Why not send \$1.50 to Sales Literature, 222 South Downey, Indianapolis 7, Indiana, for 100 copies of the leaflet "This I Can Do For Peace and Freedom Now"? In the hands of your friends it will put them to thinking.